

GREETINGS AND POLITENESS USED IN FRENCH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

This current research is a descriptive research aiming to explain the form and function of greetings in Indonesian and French in the context of using the language politely for communication. The data of this research are speeches containing greetings both in Indonesian and French taken from the films: *Amour*, *Demain tout commence*, *Ayah Mengapa Aku Berbeda*, *Dilan 2*, *Dilan 1*, and *Surga yang tak Dirindukan*. The object of this study is the form and function of the greetings used in communication in some of the films in accordance with the context of language politeness. Data collection was carried out through nonparticipating observation technique. Data analysis was conducted from the beginning, researchers collected data using the model proposed by Ricoeur, using semantic, reflective and existential understanding. The results showed that the form of greetings used based on the data of this study were: 1. greeting forms in the form of (a) self-name and pronoun use, (b) age-related kinship names, and (c) titles related to status. The use of greetings in French and Indonesian was different. The word "dear" is used in the Indonesian society to greet children who are not yet mature by their father or mother, in contrast, in French society the word 'dear' is used to greet the wife or husband. The differences in the use of greetings in Indonesian and French are always related to politeness that is related to the culture of the Indonesian and French people. 2. The greeting forms found in the data of this research contain (a) conative functions and (b) phatic functions. The function of speech acts that is often used is conative function, speakers say because they want to get responses from their speech partners. phatic functions are used only when people meet each other in order to maintain relationships with their speech partners or provide information.

Keywords: Greeting, politeness, conative function, phatic function

Introduction

The way greetings are used in communication is not only perceived from the way the speakers call or greet each other. Greeting is an aspect of language politeness which of course is related to the culture of each language user in a society. The form of greetings for each language varies according to the customs of the language user. Djatmika explained that socially and culturally a human must interact with other human beings to meet their individual needs (2014: 1). The meaning brought from the verbal aspect is associated with the context of the interaction in question, whether the context of the situation or the cultural context behind it (Djatkika, 2014: 3). Likewise, the form of greeting in Indonesian is not always the same as the greeting in French. The form and the use of proper greetings in the French community may not necessarily be used in Indonesian society, and vice versa, if it is used will lead to misunderstanding and bias in communication. Therefore, the value and function of the use of greetings in a language need to be given attention and need to be understood by educators in formal education. This is an example of using inappropriate greetings in inappropriate language, due to speakers who do not master Indonesian culture and French culture.

- (1) Student : *Anak-anak, tolong dengarkan **Mademoiselle** baik-baik !!!*
 Student : *(diam sambil mendengarkan/silent while listening)*
- (2) Student : *Bonjour Monsieur ! Bisa saya ketemu **Monsieur** sekarang ?*
 Lecturer : *Boleh, silakan.*
- (3) Student : *excusez-moi madame, mau tanya apakah nanti **madame** bisa hadir*

dalam acara makrab ?

Lecturer : *mohon maaf ya, saya nanti ijin tidak bisa hadir,*

In examples (1), (2), and (3) the students tried to use greeting word *Mademoiselle, Nona* (Miss)', *Monsieur, Bapak/Pak* (Sir)', and *Madame, Ibu/Nyonya* (Mistress)', for themselves in order to speak politely. Greeting (1) was used to replace the greeting of the mistress (teacher), but because she is not married, it was replaced by *Mademoiselle*. Greeting of *Monssieur* (2) replaced "*bapak* (sir)" and *Madame* (3) to replace *ibu* (mistress). The use of *Mademoiselle, Monsieur, and madame* is not right, because in French culture, people never greet themselves as *mademoiselle* (1), or call the second person with the greeting of *madame* (3) to say 'you are woman', and *monsieur* (2) to say 'you are male', except followed by pronoun *vous* 'you', as in the sentence: *Madame/Monsieur, je pourrais vous voir aujourd'hui?*. Different from Indonesian culture which is accustomed to call itself with the greeting of madam, sir and so on. We often hear this sentence, Guru (teacher): "Students, today, *Madam/Sir* will explain about rain".

The use of greetings in everyday communication must consider the context of the situation and culture. Therefore, research on greetings in French and Indonesian is feasible because it will help each speaker of Indonesian and French speakers to understand each other very well. Research on Greetings was also carried out by Rahayu (2013) entitled "Form and Function of French Greetings in the novel of *Poil de Carotte* by Jules Renard." This research only discussed French greetings in the novel of "Poil de Carotte" by Jules Renard. Research on *tu* and *vous* in French has also been done by Hughson (without year) with the title "*Tu et Vous*": *étude sociolinguistique dans la banlieue parisienne*"

This article is a report of the conducted research results about the use of greetings in French and Indonesian in French and Indonesian films and novels that are expected to contribute to linguistics and culture in the socio-pragmatic level and in language learning. Furthermore, this article can also be used for further and more detailed research, especially regarding socio-pragmatic studies.

Literature Review

Greetings

Greetings are utterances / words used to greet, call or reprimand the person we are talking to (Chaer, 2011: 107). Kartomiharjo (in Subiyatningsih 2008: 73) said that greeting is an important component of language because within it, an interaction will continue. Although most speakers do not realize how important the use of greetings is, but because each speaker instinctively tries to communicate clearly, then in communicating, in any language, greetings are always used. Thus, it can be said that greetings are words, or words used to admonish or invite someone to speak. Meanwhile, Kridalaksana (2001: 191) explains that greeting is a statement addressed to someone with certain words related to the status between the greeter and the person who is addressed. As explained by Chaer (2001: 39), a process of speaking involves speakers, speech partners and messages or objects spoken; with the condition that the speech partner must be aware of the speech of the speaker. One thing that can cause the speech partner to realize that speech is the greeting of the greeter.

Dubois in Dictionnaire de Linguistique (2001: 45) explained that what was meant by *les appellatifs*, namely:

Les appellants, sont des termes de la langue utilisés and communication direct pour interpeller, au local au quel on s'adresse en le dénommant ou en indiquant les relations sociales que le locuteur institue avec lui: Madame, êtes-vous prête? Camarades, tous à la manifestation! Paul, viiici. Les appellatives sont des noms propres, des termes de parenté ou des spécifiques (papa, maman, sire, Monsieur, etc).

Based on Dubois' explanation above, it can be said that *les appellatifs* is a word or phrase used in a communication to call a speech partner that aims to show the existence of social interaction between speakers and speech partners: Madam, are you ready?, Friends, everything is there in a demonstration, Paul, come here. The greeting word consists of self names, kinship terms (Papa, Mama, etc.). Besides being known as *les appellatifs*, greetings in French are also called *lapaprophe*. Riegel (2009: 775) stated that what is meant by 'apostrophe' is:

«L'apostrophe peut s'employer pour interpeller quelqu'un, seule ou and une phrase, tout en gardant son autonomie. L'apostrophe désigne a priori un être humain. Try rien n'empêche le locuteur de s'adresser à un animal ou même à un objet. ».

Based on the description above it can be said that the greeting can be used to call or greet someone in the form of words or sentences. In addition to greet people, greetings can also be used to greet animals and objects. Brown and Gilman on the results of his research on the use of the language of European languages, one of which is French (in Fasold, 1997: 3), elaborated that the word greeting refers to the pronoun used to greet the second person using the form T (tu) and V (vous) used by speakers to speech partners is influenced by two factors, namely power and solidarity. Power is someone having power over others. The basis of power itself varies, such as older people towards younger people, parents to their children, and superiors to their employees. Solidarity implies the similarities between the two people who communicate, for example to people who are equal, the same status in a job and also in family relationships. The use of V and T by speakers of speech partners is divided into two patterns, reciprocal patterns and non-reciprocal patterns. This can be described in the following table.

Table 1: *The Dimensional Semantic in Equilibrium*

V	Superior	V
<i>Equality and Solidarity</i>		<i>Equality and not Solidarity</i>
← T →		← V →
T	Inferior	T

Sumber: Brown dan Gilman (1972:259) dalam Fasold, 1997:5

It can be seen from the table above that if the greeter and pesapa are equally in power, they will greet each other using V (Vous). If the two are not in power, the greeter and pesapa will greet each other using T (tu). However, if the greeter is more powerful than the pesapa, the greeter will greet by using T (tu). Conversely, if the greeter is lower than the pesapa then he will greet using V (Vous). Sayings and greeters who have the same level of power and have a solidarity relationship will use the T (tu) form to greet each other. However, if they do not have a solidarity relationship, they will greet each other with a V (Vous) form. Furthermore, the pattern of solidarity in the selection of second person pronouns can be seen in table 2 below.

Table 2: *The Dimensional Semantic Under Tension*

V	Superior and solidarity	T	V	Superior and not solidarity	V
	<i>Equal and solidarity</i>			<i>Equal and not solidarity</i>	
	← T →			← V →	
T	Inferior and solidarity	T	V	Inferior and not solidarity	T

Sumber: Brown dan Gilman (1972:259) dalam Fasold, 1997:5

Based on table 2 above it can be explained that if the greeter is more powerful and has a solidarity relationship with interlocuteur, then he will say hello using T (tu). On the contrary if the greeter is not more powerful but has a solidarity relationship with the interlocuteur, he can say hello using V (vous) or T (tu). If the greeter is more powerful but does not have a solidarity relationship with the interlocuteur, he will greet with the form V (vous) and T (tu). Likewise, if the greeter is not more powerful and does not have a solidarity relationship with the interlocuteur, he can greet with a V (vous) form. If the locuteur and interlocuteur have the same level of power and have a solidarity relationship, he will greet each other with the form T (tu). However, if they do not have a solidarity relationship, they will greet each other with a V (vous) form.

Language Politeness

Wajdi (2013) explained that politeness is behaving in accordance with the social norms of a society (Ida Bagus, 2014: 107). Thus, it can be said that politeness in language is one manifestation of attitudes in respect

of others. The use of greetings is related significantly to language politeness. It needs to be taught to learners, who are expected that learners can apply it in everyday language behavior. The principle of politeness maintains social balance and friendliness in relationships through conversation. Only with such a relationship we can expect that the continuity of the conversation can be maintained (Laili Etika Rahmawati et al. 2017: 274).

The principle of politeness maintains social balance and friendliness in relationships through conversation. Thus, the continuity of the conversation will be maintained. Language politeness is a form of courtesy, gentle and has all the characteristics that are good and pure and can cause friendliness and intimacy. One aspect of language that needs attention in this case is the form of greeting. Language politeness system can be seen in (a) deference politeness system, (b) solidarity politeness system, and (c) hierarchical politeness system (Wijana 2011, Yule 2014) to be able to explore the form of greeting based on the three politeness systems above, it is necessary to look at the language function.

Greeting Function

Language has an important function in communication, of the six language functions described by Jakobson, the functions contained in the greeting are conative functions and phatic functions. As explained by Riegel et al (2009: 775)

Selon les termes de Jakobson, l'apostrophe peut mettre en jeu la fonction conative, quand le locuteur veut agir sur l'interlocuteur, ou simplement la fonction phatique, quand le locuteur se contented'établir ou de maintenir le contact avec son partenaire.

In accordance with Jakobson's understanding, the address form can contain conative functions when the speaker wants action from the speech partner. The greeting form can also contain phatic functions if used to establish or maintain relationships with speech partners (Kridalaksana, 2001: 61, Riegel, 2009: 776).

As explained above, the conative function rests on the speech partner, the phatic function rests on contact. This is in accordance with the use of greeting which aims to show the interaction between speakers and speech partners.

a) Conative Functions

The conative function aims to influence, invite, order, govern, or forbid. The conative function has a function as a speaker who wants to speak directly or is thought by the speech partner. Based on the explanation from Kridalaksana (2001: 61), it can be concluded that the conative function aims for orders, suggestions, invitations, and prohibitions to the speech partners to do something. This function relies on the recipient of the message or speech partner to follow the wishes of the speaker.

b). Phatic Functions

The phatic functions function as an opening, forming, maintaining relationship or contact between speakers and speech partners. There must be no action or reaction carried out by the speech partner in responding to speakers (Kridalaksana, 2001: 61).

Context

In order to be able explaining the function of greeting, context is needed. All language usage has context. Context is also the cause and reason for communication (Mulyana, 2005: 21). Sumarlam (2009: 47) and Halliday (1994: 60-64) asserted that context is divided into two: the situation context and the cultural context. The situation context is the direct environment in which the text functions. Cultural context is a broader background used in interpreting the text. Furthermore, Dubois (2001: 116) stated that the appeasing context:

l'ensemble du texte dans laquelle se unit to déterminée, c'est-à-dire les éléments which is précédent ou qui suivent cette unité, son environnement" context is the whole text in which there are certain units that is the elements that precede or follow the unit, or also called the environment.

Hymes (1989: 53-62) described that combining aspects of culture with aspects of language as a communication tool is important. Merging the two things is known as the ethnography of communication. According to Hymes, there are 16 elements in each communication, which are known as speech components, namely: (1) message form, (2) message content, (3) setting, (4) scene, (5) sender, (6) addressor, (7) hearer/receiver/audience), (8) addressee, (9) purpose-outcomes, (10) purpose - goals, (11) key (12) channel, (13) form of speech, (14) norm of interaction, (15) norm of interpretation, and (16) genre. Of the sixteen speech components, Hymes abbreviated it by grouping two or three adjacent components into one term, then combined and arranged into an English acronym, SPEAKING: (1) The setting/scene covers the time and place of speech acts, usually referring to physical conditions. Scene or atmosphere refers to the psychological setting, or cultural boundaries of an event as a particular type of atmosphere. (2) Participants,

those who are involved in narratives, which include speakers, speech partners or senders and recipients. (3) End, or purpose, including intent and outcome (4) Act Sequence includes (a) the form of the message, namely the way in which the topic is said or reported, and (b) the contents of the message, which is related to what is said, concerning topics and topic changes (4) Key or Instrumentalities refers to the way, tone, or spirit of speech acts, for example: serious, relaxed, respectful, disrespectful, simple, arrogant, sure not sure, and etc. (5) I (Instrumentalities) or appliances/furniture those are channels and speech forms. Channels refer to the medium of delivery: oral, written, telegram, telephone, and so on. Speech forms refer to linguistic order, (6) *Norme* or norms, are interaction norms and interpretation norms. Interaction norms are typical behaviors and binding speech manners in a matter of (7) Genres or types or categories of speech used. In French, they are abbreviated as PARLANT (Participant, Actes, Raison/Résultat, Locale, Agent, Normes, and Types).

The context that has been described is significantly needed to understand the message in communication. Therefore, in the analysis of this study which is about the 'Greeting and Courage Function in French and Indonesian in Communication' will always involve the context that surrounds it.

Method

This research method used in this research is a qualitative with descriptive method as a research procedure that produces data in the form of written and oral speech (Moleong, 2010). The Source of the research data was some French-language and Indonesian-language films. Researchers chose the film as a source of data in this study because the film was an illustration of the activities of communication in daily life of the society. In addition, films were chosen based on research need that is to see the greetings used based on kinship, age and status and cultural context. Thus, the source of the data in this study are Indonesian and French films: (1) *Amour*, written and directed by Michael Haneke, starring by Jean Louis Tritignanat and Emmanuelle Reva, (2) *Demain tout commence*, directed by Hugo Gelin, based on a novel written by Eugenio Derbez, played by Omar Sy, Antoine Bertrand and Clemence Poesy, (3) *Ayah Mengapa Aku Berbeda*, directed by Fino Purwono, written by Djamil Aurora, played by Suryo Saputra, Rima Melati and Dinda Hauw, (4) *Dilan 2*, (5) *Dilan 1*, directed by Fajar Bustomi, is based on a novel written by Pidi Baiq, starring by Iqbaal Ramadhan and Vanessa Pricilla, and (6) *Surga yang tak Dirindukan*, directed by Hanung Bramantyo, based on a novel written by Asma Nadia, starring by Laudya Chyntia Bella, Fedi Nuril and Raline Shah.

1) Subjects and Objects of the Research

Subjects in this study are the main characters in the film that become the data source (*Amour*: Jean Louis Tritignanat and Emmanuelle Reva), *Demain tout commence*: Omar Sy, Antoine Bertrand and Clemence Poesy, *Ayah Mengapa Aku Berbeda*: Suryo Saputra, Rima Melati and Dinda Hauw, *Dilan 2*, *Dilan 1*: Iqbaal Ramadhan and Vanessa Pricilla, *Surga yang tak Dirindukan*: Laudya Chyntia Bella, Fedi Nuril and Raline Shah). Furthermore, the data in this study are words, phrases and sentences that contain greeting forms used in communication in these films. The object of this research is the form and function of the greetings contained in speech both in the form of words, phrases and sentences.

2) Data Collection Method

This research data was obtained by observation, nonparticipant techniques, listening to each film several times, hearing speeches that contain greetings and pay attention to the situation that occurred when the greeting was spoken by speakers in the film. Then, the researcher grouped and inflated the data by entering in the data table provided.

3) Data Analysis Method

Research data analysis was carried out from the beginning the researcher collected data using the model proposed by Ricoeur (2002: 43). What we say and we write has more than one meaning if we connect it to a different context, which is called the term as "*polisemi*," a characteristic that causes words to have more than one meaning. In line with Ricoeur, Mulyana (2005: 70) stated in discourse analysis that external analysis techniques are needed. External analysis includes inference and a deep understanding of the speech context that is the background to the occurrence of speech.

In analyzing the positive politeness strategy, this study uses Brown and Levinson's (1987) sub-strategy, which is a strategy that uses markers to show self or group that is semantic, reflective and existential. Mardalis (2009: 26-27) explained that the purpose of the descriptive method in a study is to describe through notes, analysis and interpret conditions that exist with information about the conditions.

Results and Discussion

Based on data collected from various research sources that is French-language and Indonesian-language films: (1) *Amour*, (2) *Demain tout commence*, (3) *Ayah Mengapa Aku Berbeda*, (4) *Dilan 2*, (5) *Dilan 1*, and (6) *Surga yang tak Dirindukan*, researchers found greeting forms are used in the form of (1) self-

name/pronominal use and (2) age-related kinship names, and (3) titles related to status. Furthermore, the Language Function used in these greetings is the (1) conative function and (2) the phatic function. The following will discuss the forms of greeting along with the language functions used based on the results of this study.

Greeting Form

The greeting form in the form of words found in this study is classified according to its semantic characteristics, namely the greetings in the form of self-name/pronominal uses and age-related kinship names, and titles related to status.

a) Self-Name

The use of greetings with self-name in the research results shows that (a) speakers and speech partners have already known each other or (b) speakers and speech partners are in a family environment. This can be seen in the speech in the Indonesian film entitled "DILAN 1" below.



Movie scene: when Dilan passed Milea who was walking to school after getting off the *angkot*(small transportation)

(1) Dilan: "Hey,Milea!"

Milea: "Hey,Dilan", (Milea replies, though being nervous somehow)

Dilan: "*Cumanyapa* (Just wanna say hello)"

Milea: "Yeah, he hehe."

The above communication took place in front of the school. Milea was walking alone to the school that was near from where she had come from the *angkot*. Suddenly Dilan, who was riding a motorcycle, approached and greeted her. In the speech above, Dilan greeted Milea by using his own name. Milea was a little surprised, responding to Dilan's nickname by mentioning the name "Dilan". Dilan and Milea were in the same school, Dilan knew Milea during the introduction of the first day when Milea joined Dilan's school. Mileawasa new student moving from Jakarta.

Other uses of personal names can be seen in utterances as contained in the following French film "*Demain tout commence*".



When Samuel met Samantha in the morning

- (2) Samantha : *Salut Sam*
 Samuel : *Allô Samantha! : Il est quelle heure?*
 Samantha : *5 h du mat'. Tufous quoi?(DTC 7)*

The dialogue on the film of "*Demain tout commence*" above happened on the beach in the morning. Samantha who met Samuel greeted Samuel with: "*Salut Sam*" (hello Sam). Samantha greeted Sam by greeting and calling name of Sam. Then, Sam answered his greetings with the words "*Allô Samantha*". Based on the form of speech above it can be said that Samantha and Samuel have known each other, they are friends. The use of the *Salut* word by the greeter/speaker and *Allô* by the addressee/speech partner shows that the situation at that time was relaxed and familiar.

b) Kinship Name

The use of greetings related to kinship in the research results shows that (a) speakers and speech partners have relatively the same age or (b) speakers have older age than speech partners or vice versa. This can be seen in the speech in the French film entitled *Amour* below.



- (3) Mrs. Laurent : *merci Cherri...*
 Mr. Laurent : (he did not reply)

The film above happened in Mrs. Laurent's bedroom. Her husband had finished helping her to get into bed and cover her. Mr. Laurent turned and would leave his wife's bedroom. Mrs. Laurent thanked her husband by using *Cherri* (dear) lingual unit. The use of the word *Cherri* is very common by French families. The choice of words is to greet family members as a way to show affection. In Indonesian, the form of greeting refers to kinship in the family environment, based on the results of this study found in one of the data in the film "*Ayah Mengapa Aku Berbeda*" below.



Angel's father (Mr. Surya) and his daughter (Angel) are standing in front of Angel's School

- (4) Surya : **Angel**, *itu sekolahmu yang baru, coba ayah lihat dulu...hm...bajunya sudah rapi, anak ayah sudah cantik, sudah siap sekolah...yok*
Angel : *itu....* (smile)

The film above happened in front of the new Angel's school. Angel attended special-need school because Angel's hearing was abnormal and Angel could not speak smoothly like other normal children. When he was close to school, Mr. Surya showed Angel his new school. Mr. Surya called Angel's name to start the conversation with his daughter. After showing the school where Angel would study, Mr. Surya stopped Angel's steps and said: "Well, the clothes are neat, father's daughter is beautiful now, ready for school ... let's go". The use of self-names by older people to greet younger ones in Indonesian families is common. The use of father's child greeting shows affection and closeness between a father and his child.

Greeting Function

a) Conative Function

As explained in the literature review, the greeting that has a conative function means that the greeting spoken by the speaker can be a command, a suggestion, an invitation, and a prohibition on the speech partner to do something. The conative function found in this study can be seen in the following data.



- (5) Surya (Angel's father): **Bagaimana Dokter?**
Dokter : *Setelah melihat hasil tes dan pemeriksaan yang **kitu** jalani, **Angel** mengalami gangguan pendengaran, tapimasih bias dicoba dengan alat bantu dengar, walaupun setelah itu **Angel** harus melakukan terapi bicara yang sangat intensif.*

Based on the analysis using the SPEAKING theory from Dell Hymes, dialogue between Surya (Angel's father) and the Doctor occurred at the ENT clinic. Surya (Angel's father) asked about the condition of his daughter, to the doctor who has just finished checking Angel's ears. Angel's father began a conversation with the doctor who approached him. Speakers hoped there were actions or reactions carried out by speech partners in response to speakers, for opening talks between Surya (Angel's father) and Doctor, beginning with a question sentence "How is she, Doctor?," speakers who wanted to get responses from speech partners. The doctor responded to Angel's father's question, which was to explain things related to Angel's ears condition. The above statement in the form of dialogue, the context in the speech shows that the function contained in the data above is a conative function. It was seen by Doctor's answer to the question asked by Angel's father.

b. Phatic function

The phatic function contained in this research data finds the phatic function used to simply open relationships, make contact and maintain relationships with speech partners, there should be no action or reaction that must be done by the speech partner in response to speakers. The phatic function found in this study can be seen in the data from the following 'Surga yang tak Dirindukan' film.



Arini greets a boy

(6) Arini :*Hallo ... is this yours?* (Sheila greets a boy chasing for his toy that came into them mosque where Sheila, Arini and their kids are)

The scene in the film above shows that Arini approached a boy who entered after pursuing his car, entering the mosque. Arini took a car that stopped nearby, then, gave it to the child. Arini greeted the child with a speech: "*Hello ... is this yours?*" The speech addressed by Arini to the boy is only a way to greet the child. Arini did not expect any response or action from the child, because Arini had already known that the car belonged to the child. Arini did not know the child, thus she did not greet him by mentioning his name.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis results, it shows that the form of greeting that is often used in communication is:

1. Greetings discovered in the data are in forms of (1) self-name and use of pronouns, (2) names of kinship related to age and (3) titles related to status.
2. The use of greetings contained in French and Indonesian has a difference. The greetings use to mention the first person of Indonesia can use: *Saya* (I), *kita* (we), *bapak* (sir), *ibu* (madam), *kakak* (brother/sister), and so on. Almost all forms of greeting can be used to mention all personas (first, second and third), meanwhile, in French the speaker never mentions himself (the first person) with the *Monsieur*, *Madame*, *Mademoiselle* greeting. The use of the word "dear" in Indonesian society is used to greet children who are not yet grown by their father or mother, on the contrary, in the French, the word "dear" is used to greet the wife or husband in the family.
3. The difference of greetings use in Indonesian and French is always related to politeness that is in accordance with the culture of the Indonesian and French people.
4. The forms of greeting contained in this research data contain conative functions and phatic functions. The function of speech acts that are most commonly used are conative functions that speakers say because they want to get responses from speech partners. Phatic functions are used only when they meet each other in order to maintain relationships with speech partners or to provide information.

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